

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號十月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

日八十月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BRAN, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUINER & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOFFMUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

Act. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months, 4 per cent. " "
" 12 months, 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th February, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Office, Queen's Road.

The whole of their OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Desks, Chairs, Tables, Clocks, Letter Press, Inkstands, Stationery, &c., &c.

Legal and other Books.
A Collection of Charts.
One Milner's Patent Fire Resisting Safe. Measuring about 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.

One Large Copying Press.
One Platform Scale.

And,
One 6-seated House-boat, with Awning, Oars, Iron Davits, Falls, &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from A. G. MORRIS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 15th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, "Hermitage."

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Suites, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Mirrors, Pictures, Sideboard, Crockery, Glass and Plated-ware, Bedsteads, Toilet Table, Washstands and Sets, &c., &c.

And,
One PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Wednesday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe12

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. FRITZ LANGKEN's Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Firm is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by consent. The Firm in Liquidation will be signed by Mr J. A. FRASER in Japan, by Mr E. G. Low in Shanghai, and by Mr T. G. LINTHARD in Hongkong, or by any one of the Partners.

HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

NOTICE.

M. R. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day re-opened a branch of our firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

M. R. J. F. CORDES' Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Underigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Underigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

M. R. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoikow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HEXTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoikow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the Public Gardens on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th February.

Admission: First Day, 1s.

Second Day, 50 Cents.

Payment at the Gates, or Tickets may be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe16

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GUNMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Buildings.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe11

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****

in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap3]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Steamer KIUKIANG will make a Trip to CANTON and Back on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, leaving here at 8 a.m., and Canton at 4 p.m.

The WHITE CLOUD will also Run on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, leaving MACAO at 8 a.m., and HONGKONG at 2 p.m. There will be no Macao Steamer on Tuesday, the 13th Instant.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1877. mol

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATS has This Day been REMOVED to FERNAN'S BUILD.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1877. fe12

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATS has This Day been REMOVED to FERNAN'S BUILD.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 28, 1877. fe12

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUFF & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. fe

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

M. R. GEORGE W. BAFFEY has been authorized to sign the Company's Bills of Lading from and after this date.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe11

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Company have This Day been REMOVED to No. 37, Queen's Road, Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe18

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Messrs RUSSELL & Co. have This Day assumed charge of their AGENCY at this Port.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe11

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the above notification, we have This Day ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr C. V. SMITH is authorized to sign Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 17th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "LEONOR," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877. fe13

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "LEONOR," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877. fe13

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MENZELLE," Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Daylight.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Comdt. BRUNET, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on SUNDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877. fe11

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamship "CYPHERUS," will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Oats in Matbeds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **LOMBARDY**, Captain HALL, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendant.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.
No. 3, PERHILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO BE LET.
THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNBO COMPANY.
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 14, Gough Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KINN.
DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.
THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.
For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.
THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

For Sale.

TUBORGS FABRIKER DANISCH BEER.
TO BE HAD FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

Now Ready.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EVEL. One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.
On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.
FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price, \$1.50, and \$2.00 per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.
WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very cheap.
LADIES' BATS and GRAYS' FELT HATS at Half Price.
FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.
Several thousand Yards of VALUOUS REMNANTS, comprising FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.
SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese).
WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly AXELTIE OLIV.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England: he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all Information and Particulars they may require.
For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.
W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's Day (February 17, 1874), the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The annual space which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.
The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.
The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.
The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.
D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.
Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1873.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Lun Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Lun Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yau Teat Street; Mr. Shi Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Chooing, Houam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Weh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Bak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yuen Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

P. F. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAKAO AND TAIWANTOO. [1623]

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW
Vol. V., No. 8.
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 55).
Establishment of American Trade at Canton.
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 122).
The Boater's Song.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Validity of Chinese Marriages.
Money Loan Associations.
Bean Cake as a Manure.
Piggin English.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.
THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.
The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.
The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review Department.
Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).
Frischer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has been sent on from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now sedulously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Customs and general Topography, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OFFICE and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRATES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRAILS, ADDRESSES and PARLIAMENTS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

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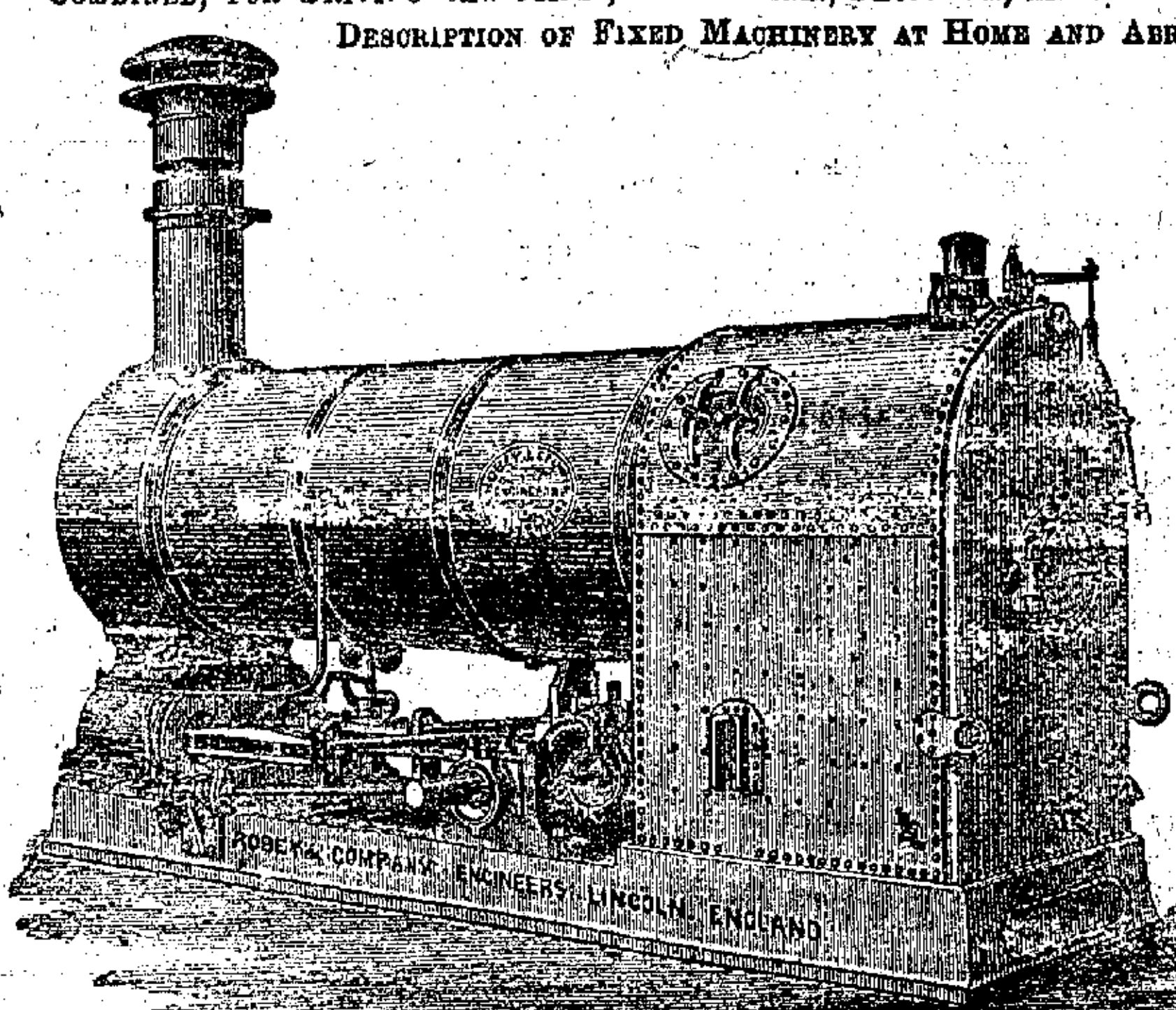
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WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, & PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.

16ap76 1 16ap77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW GILBERT & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
19t76 1w 52t 19t77

DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

26mr76 1w 52t 26mr77

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of
Sportmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now in general
use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S
Treble Waterproof & F3 Quality
Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

25se76 1t 25se77

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND
WASTING DISEASES.

The most efficacious REMEDY are

Pancreatic Emulsion

AND
Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-
keepers throughout the World.

2jun76 1 2jun77

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

26no76 1w 31de77

The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay.

And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, is a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the public taste is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers.

23c, Forston Street, Hoxton,
London, England.

26no76 1w 13t 26fe77

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONE OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is prohibited by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration,

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. *ap28*

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 18, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY List for 1877 is
posted at the Supreme Court House
for inspection; Notice of any inaccuracies,
Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given
to the Acting Registrar on or before TUES-
DAY, the Thirtieth day of February, 1877,
in accordance with the provisions of Section
8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Acting Registrar.
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. *fe14*

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL, Ph.D.
Tübingen.
Price: Two Dollars and a Half.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed, for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned
Goods per British Ship Tyburnia,
from London, are requested to send their
Bills of Lading for countersignature to the
Under-mentioned, and to take immediate deliv-
ery of their Goods, failing which they will
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense by

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

White Stripes, 2103; Red Stripes, 7776
—9879 bundles RAILROADS.
Hongkong, February 5, 1877. *fe12*

BRITISH SHIP SARAH NICHOLSON,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe11*

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Cyphreus having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk by the Under-
signed into their Godowns, whence and/or
from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary is given before
10 a.m. To-morrow.

Goods remaining in Godowns after the
15th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the Under-mentioned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe10*

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Attyll, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed at their risk by the Under-
signed into their Godowns, whence and/or
from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary is given before
15th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the Under-mentioned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe15*

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE British S. S. Hindostan, Captain
T. S. GARDNER, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by
her are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature to the
Under-mentioned, and to take immediate deliv-
ery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Steamer will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 9, 1877. *fe16*

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS
AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GABORAY,
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature to the Under-mentioned, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL.
Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Under-mentioned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Ex Melkong, December 29th, 1876.
ESD 16 bags White Wax.

Ex Ave, January 11th, 1877.
TBC No. 1/2, 2 cases Stoves.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amang, January 24th, 1877.
OE, one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"TIGRE," from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may
be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before the 10th inst., at 9 p.m.,
requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Under-mentioned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUES-
DAY, the 15th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. *fe15*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
D. Scott, Commander, will
leave for the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1877. *fe17*

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The British Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. GARDNER, will
leave this for the above Ports
on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1877. *fe17*

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamship
"CAIRNSMUIR,"
due shortly from London and
Singapore, will receive imme-
diate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain
E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
CAYTON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.
STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.
B. Baker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
NEZUKITA, American barque,
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F.
Weenberg.—Siemens & Co.

ALDEN BESS, American barque, Captain
S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.

TRUVASTA, British ship, Captain Robt.
Golden.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10, Signal, for Whampoa.

10, Ching-to, Chinese gunboat, for a
cruise.

10, Wodan, for Keelung.

10, H.M.S. Sheildrake, for Foochow.

10, H.M.S. Li-y, for Amoy.

10, Norden, for Manila.

10, Morning Star, for Bangkok.

10, Madagascar, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Christian, for Tientsin.

Deutschland, for Tientsin.

Ceylon, for New York.

Cyphreus, for Shanghai.

Acht Is, for Singapore and London.

Chinkiang, for Guam.

Nuevo Constante, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.
Per Norden, for Manila, Dr. Parmentier.
Per Morning Star, for Bangkok, 20
Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per Achille, for London, Mr and Mrs.
Ford, Revd. Mr and Mrs W. Duffus and
2 children, Revd. Mr and Mrs S. White-
head and 2 children, Miss Taylor, and 6
Europeans. For Singapore, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is collected from the latest
London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to
Hongkong.

Sept. 10, Western Belle, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hong-
kong.

Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to
Shanghai.

Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chefoo.

Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to
Hongkong.

Oct. 12, Omaha, from London to Shanghai.

Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to
Hongkong.

Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to
Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Nov. 25, Western Chief, from London to
Hongkong.

Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Nov. 29, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Nov. 29, New Era, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 4, Benedicta, from Cardiff to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to
Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carriks, from London to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to
Hongkong.

Dec. 19, Cairnmuir (str.), from London to
China and Japan.

Dec. 20, Chiraman, from London to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hong-
kong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to
Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Viking. Gadahill.
State of Louisiana. Macgregor.

Sailing Vessels.
Windhover. Forward Ho.
Hope. O. E. Bishop.
Antwerp. Daphne.
Albert Victor. Penith.

At Liverpool.
Duna. Ulysses (str.).
Nestor (str.). At Glasgow.
Loudoun Castle (str.).

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per TIGRE, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, the
11th inst.; late letters received from
11.10 to 11.30. The Post Office will
be open at 10 a.m. Correspondence
for Registry by either Mail received
till a quarter of an hour before the
time for first closing.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per Schooner UZZIAH, at 3.30 p.m.,
on Monday, the 12th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—
Per HINDOSTAN and ARGYLL, at
2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th
inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet LOMBARDY,
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 15th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 14th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 14th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
LATE Fee of 18 cents extra
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe16*

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 19th inst., with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
till

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe16*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet AMAZONE,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 22nd inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,
Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked *Pay to Galle only*;
they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore, may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. *fe22*

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, February 15:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
Mr Morris' residence, "Hermitage."

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration at City Hall.

Goods per Cyphreus undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Goods per Attyll undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Goods per Tigre undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.

FRIDAY, February 16:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at
No. 39, Queen's Road.

Transfer Books of the Chinese Insurance
Co., Limited, closed from this date to
2nd March, inclusive.

Flower Show at the Public Gardens.

SATURDAY, February 17:—

3 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—Hindostan leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.

Flower Show at the Public Gardens.

MONDAY, February 19:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,
Limited, at Club Chambers.

gown grey muslin, others on costly velvets, and a few on broadcloth. A tap at the door is heard, and the fairy queen comes in, rather heavily for a fairy, for she is married to the cornet and has seven children, to whom papa's song and mamma's dance mean supper. That dress of blue and silver is hers, and very handsome she will look in it, when she has put on her fair wig. A fair wig is an antidote to age, as spangles are preventive from dirt. But, before we go, let us go down into the workroom and see the property-men finishing the masks. Those heads of the Government are paper mache—and some heads of the Government are no better—they are going to be coloured, and then they will be haired, then hair will be put on them, and on the night you go you will be pleased and puzzled by likenesses that you cannot fail to recognise.

Those great canvas clothes rolled up there are the scenes, which it is the fashion to say look like daubs. That they do in reality is only the opinion of those who do not understand good painting, or who have not seen good scenery. For stage scenes are only pictures seen through a strong magnifier; though it is the fashion of some who live very close to it—so close, indeed, that they may be said to live by it—to disparage all that is connected with the stage, and to look at it through a microscope. But, as we said before, these people know nothing of painting, and cannot tell ronge from reality.

But we must go away, no idle loafers are allowed here; we are only interrupting hard work. If we cannot be of use, let us go through the front of the house, all swathed in Holland as it is, this time. But before you go, reflect that paint does not hide, only masks, the real man and woman, just as your own words mask your thoughts; and just reflect that, if there should be a hitch here and there on the first night, a little good-humoured applause on your own part will always encourage those upon whom devolves the labour of "Getting up a Fantomime."

CONSUL STEVENS, in his country report on Nicolaeff for the past year, mentions a system which he adopted with great success in dealing with applications from "distressed British seamen" who insist in being provided for at the cost of the British Government. Mr Stevens instead of sending these men away as distressed seamen, obtains work for them on shore, whereby they gain more than sufficient to keep themselves and buy clothing—which they all need, as none apply to the consulate before they have sold the last rag to their back—until opportunity presents itself to ship them on wages. They are thus saved from idleness, benefited by small amounts of British money, the Exchequer is saved an important sum of money. The plan, though it entails much work on the consul, prevents men from knocking about the town, and complaints from the local police, none of the members of which speak any foreign language. This system has been worked by Consul Stevens, he says, with wholesome results ever since his first connection with the consular service; and though he has during that period had legions of distressed British seamen on his hands, he has never drawn so much as a penny on their account from the British Exchequer. The system has been successful in saving the men from trimming goods, cargoes, labourage in factories and mills, and if they know any trade they sometimes earn as much as 6s. a day.

"BERKELEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without obtaining any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."—aun/377.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash.....	\$575
" " credit.....	\$77½
" " New Benares, cash.....	540
" " credit.....	542½
" " New Malwa, cash.....	555
" " credit.....	560
" " Allowance Taels,	8 & 21
" " Old Malwa, cash.....	570
" " credit.....	575
" " Allowance Taels,	12 & 24
CAMPHOR,	18
QUICKSILVER,	68
SALTPETRE,	5.90
Exchange.	
Bank, on demand,	4/3½
" " 30 days sight,	4/2¾
" " 6 months' sight,	4/8
Credits,	4/8¼
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	4/3½ & 4/8
Bombay,	22½
Calcutta,	22½
Shanghai, demand,	73½
" " 30 days,	74 & 75
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. E.,	81 prem.
Mexicans,	24.80
Gold Leaf,	4.78
English Sovereigns,	4.78
Australasian Sovereigns,	4.78
Diacourt,	10 & 12 %
Shares.	
Hongkong Bank, 30	
-K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575	

China Fire Ins. Co., (Incorporated in China)
 China Traders' Ins., 118 1/2
 Union Ins. Society, of Canton, \$630
 Chinese Insurance Co., \$200
 North China Ins. Co., Tin. 875
 Yangtze Ins. Association, Tin. 830
 H. K. & W. Doak Co., 47 1/2 dis.
 H. K. O. & M. S. Doak Co., 113 dis.
 Shanghai Steam S. Co., Tin. \$25 ex div.
 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52 1/2 dis.
 Chinese Imperial Loan, \$99

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, Feb. 10, 1877.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	30.024
Do.	1 P.M.	30.030
Do.	4 P.M.	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	67 1/2
Do.	1 P.M.	68
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	67 1/2
Do.	1 P.M.	64
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum	over night	67 1/2
Do. Minimum	over night	62

Portfolio.

WEARIN' AWA'.

[The following lines are contributed to the columns of the *New York Scotsman* by Mr. A. Wanless, of Detroit. They are said to be the production of the poet Burns, but some doubt is entertained on that head. Mr. Wanless writes:—"If it is Burns' composition it is somewhat strange that it has never appeared in print. What a wall of sorrow and sadness these lines convey! They touch every sympathetic chord of the heart. They appear to be the last words of a mighty-minded man, whose soul is on the verge of eternity! For the benefit of his health, about the latter end of June, 1796, Burns repaired to Dumfries, which is some ten miles distant from Dumfries. Miss Lewars resided in Dumfries;"]

The sun lies clasp'd in amber clouds
Half hidden in the sea,
And o'er the sands the glowing tide
Comes racing merrily;
The hawthorn hedge is white with bloom,
The wind is soft and low,
And sad and still you watch by me,
Your hand clasp'd in my own.

O, let the curtain bleed, Jessie,
And raise my head a-wee,
And let the bonnie setting sun
Glint in on you and me.
The world looks fair and bright, Jessie,
Near Lovin' hearth like you,
But purrith'st the blast sifs summer's love,
And makes leaf friendships fow.

O, Jessie, in the dreary night,
A clasp my burning hands,
Upon those throbbing, sleepless lids,
O'er eyes like glowing brands;
And wonder in my brain
If haply, when I'm dead,
My old boon-friends for love o' me
Will gie my bairnies bread.

O did the poor not help the poor,
Each in their simple way,
With humble gift and kindly words,
God pity them, I say!
For many a man who clasp'd my hand
With pledges o'er the bowl,
When the wine-halo passed away,
Proved but a zigzag soul.

O blessed thought midst our despair,
There is a promise made,
That in the day the rough wind blows
The east wind shall be stay'd!
A few short years, and those I love
Will come again to me,
In that bright realm without a sun—
That land without a sea.

O wilt thou gang o' nights, Jessie,
To my forsaken hearth;
And be as thou hast been to me,
The truest friend on earth?
Hear sweetly in your linnest voice
You'll sing my weans to rest,
While Jessie leans her weary head
Upon your loving breast.

Ah! what is fame? Its wreath of bays
Cools not the fevered brow,
Wilt tell his name in coming day,
Who whistled at the plough,
And wrote a simple song or two
For happier hearts to sing
Among the singing oaves or corn,
Or round the household ring.

Yet would I prize the bubble fame,
If my own artless lays
Bore the sweet deeds and lovingness
For future time to praise.
True soul! I bless the poet skill
Which won a friend like thee,
Whose love 'twixt love of home and heaven,
Is with me constantly.

DEATH.—It buries every error, covers
every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring
none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave
of an enemy, and not feel a compassionate
throb that he should have warred with the
handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?

I CAN.—Of course you can. You show
it in your looks, in your motion, in your
speech, and everything else. Every attitude
shows that your body has a soul, and is
inhabited by resolution and moral sense.
I can! A brave, hearty, soulful, manly
expression! There is character, force,
vigor, determination, and will in it. The
words have a spirit, sparkle, and pungency
about them, not to be resisted nor forgotten.
There is a world of meaning expressed in them.

JOSE BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

FRUIT KAKE.

A lie is like a brush heap on fire; it is
easier to let it burn out than try to extin-
guish it.
Nobody but a coward will accept praise
that he don't deserve.
Revenge makes a hornet respectable, but
it is the very basest passion in man.

The more intellect a man has got, the
more simple he can afford to be.
After all said and done, if there wasn't
anything but lambs in this world, life and
mutton would be a grate drug.

A defeat suffered gracefully is half a vic-
tory.
The most disastrous fight any man can
make is to be again circumstantial.

Don't hurt for fault—let fame hurt for you.
There is lots of people who when they
have charged one sin for another, think they
have repented of the first one.

After a man has reached the height of his
ambition, the first thing he does is to be
disgusted with it.
The majority of the world don't know or
any other way to get ahead than to pull
somebody back.

Good looks never enter into the calculations
of the man of good sense.
I notice one thing when a man intends to
punish the world by refusing from it, the
world stops gently one side and lets him
went.

Man is so much of a hypocrite that I have
known him to refuse even when he had
not the nerve nor guile to be guilty of it.
Young man, you had best learn anything new
by hearing yourself talk.

The road to ruin is always kept in good
order, and those who travel it pay the
expense.
What a blessing it is to be simple, to have
the body satisfied with simple food, and in
mind satisfied with simple truth!

I would as soon think of reading the riot
act to a cage of fighting lions and tigers as
to undertake to run mankind by moral
swamp.
The bottom round of the ladder is safer
than the top one.
If men of brains were always men of

honor this world, would be comparatively
safe.

It is tuff to be poor, but to be ashamed
of it is putting salt onto a sore.
We are all of us poor just as we want
more, and rich as we want less.

Reputashun that we have inherited is like
munny got in the same way, the hardest
kind of a thing to keep.

It is quite an accomplishment to be able
to mind our own business.
If you want to make yourself a pauper,
and your friends enemies, give them all
they ask for.

Killing in love is like falling down stairs;
we seldom can tell exactly how the thing
wixid.

When an old phellow marries a young
wife he has generally taken a kontrakt he
kamt fill.

Forgive others first, and yourself after-
wards.
It is the ingratitude of beggars that
makes begging pay so poorly.

The quality of your friends is of much
more importance than the number.
I don't ask any credit for my sympathy;
only ask credit for what I actually do.

Wine unlocks the door and then throws
away the key.

VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUN-

TEERING.

BY SIGCOTTI GARIBALDI.

A few days ago I was chatting with a
well known and highly respected medical
gentleman of this town, and we were con-
sidering notes about the different deaths we
had been present at. He, with an expe-
rience of course much wider than mine,
remarked how small a percentage of the
persons he had seen die troubled themselves
about anything at the last moment, and
certainly very seldom about their future
state. My experience coincides with his,
as generally the predominating idea of the
day, as it were, is the one that finds ex-
pression at the last moment. I shall never
forget a poor peasant boy, who in his first
battle was shot through the body. Being
made fully aware that he had only a few
hours to live, he asked "Ma mudo per la
patria, non s'era!"—But I die for my
country, do I not?" and when he received
an affirmative answer seemed fully consoled
by it, for he scarcely spoke afterwards.

Of course with us Italian patriots has gen-
erally been the leading motive, and I could
recall numberless examples of men breath-
ing their last with such expressions as
Viva l'Italia or *Viva la France* on their lips.
Sometimes a merely temporary anxiety
preoccupies them, as in the case of a
friend of mine who was shot by my side.
We had to cross a wide road unaided by
the enemy, and started together. When
within a few paces of the other side, I saw
him suddenly fall on his face. I guessed
at once what this meant. I turned as soon
as I could and saw him raising himself on
his hands, and heard him say in a low
voice, "Io muoio, lo muoio!"—I die, I die!

As soon as he saw I was coming, he said,
with an expression I shall never forget,
"Quick, I have some papers of the
general's in my breast, take them!" As he
said this he fell again on his face before I
could catch him, and as I turned him over,
the bullet-hole was seen dropping his head
he was dead. The bullet had
entered under one armpit and come out
under the other. On another occasion I
was called by an urgent message to the
side of a volunteer who had been shot in
the lungs, and who had something of im-
portance to communicate to me. I
started at once, but when I arrived he
could no longer speak. They had raised
him up to prevent suffocation, but as I
watched the look of agonised desire to
communicate something in his eyes—the
cold perspiration rolling down his face, and
the terrible effort, every moment growing
weaker, he made to breathe—I could see
that whatever he might have had to say I
should never hear, while his face will
certainly remain impressed on my memory
to my last day.

Some dreadful things sometimes happen
in warfare, that move even the most callous
and most experienced. Such an incident
took place at the battle of Bezzecca. On
account of the broken and bush-covered
nature of the ground, the search for the
wounded had been prolonged much beyond
the usual time. On the fourth day after
the battle one of the search parties came
upon the body of a man which had an open
note-book in its hand. On one page of it
he had written, "I have waited two days,
and now I die. Adieu!" Fancy the poor
fellow lying there dying of hunger and his
wounds, hoping every minute that help
would come, and when at last he wrote
that sentence certain that when help came
it would be too late! This created a great
impression among our men, more so than
the loss of hundreds of their comrades.

When perhaps some early morning you
have passed over a green field with every
blade glittering in the rising sun, and have
inhaled fresh life with the balmy atmos-
phere; when, later in the day, you have
found yourself in the same field inhaling
the same atmosphere, no longer fresh, but
smoke-laden, with your ears filled by the
whizzing of the deadly missiles and the
groans of stricken men, the sudden rage of
a fierce conflict at your feet scarcely
allowing you to note the hellish work going
on around you; and when still later in the
day you pass again over the same field to
see it all trampled down and furrowed by
shells, with groups of dead bodies here and
there, with solitary ones in bloody trails,
each lying in its crimson pool, bloodied trails
on the grass where some poor wretch has
dragged himself to shelter, perhaps dying
on the way, or carried to the rear by his
comrades, dropping his life out drop by
drop as they went, it is then you can
understand what a cursed thing war is.

It has often been remarked among us
that bravery is oftener met with among two
classes of soldiers, either in the newly-
joined and young recruit, or in the old
volunteer who counts his battles by the
dozen. The first displays courage, I suppose,
on the principle that the child does not
fear the fire till it has burnt his fingers;
the second because he has so often escaped
that he has become indifferent to the
danger. I remember a kind of some fourteen
years of age, who volunteered to go and
fight the fuggets that had been plied up
against one of the gates of Monte Rotondo.
It was getting dusk, and he arrived wild-
ly, seemingly arousing the attention of the
enemy, but when he began to strike his
matches, and having lit some paper with
which he had been provided proceeded to
blaze a blaze, the firing from his wells and
batteries became fast and furious, though
we did all we could to divert this by keep-
ing up a steady fire from our lines. After
he had satisfied himself that it had well taken

we saw him turn round and wave his cap.
Above the din we just heard his shrill
voice as he cried, "Viva l'Italia!" and then
he suddenly disappeared. However, he re-
joined us a few minutes later, by a miracle
safe and sound, to become the pet of the
army for a week after. A young gentleman
named Fessari, who was not more than 18
years of age, and son of a great land-
proprietor, had raised a company among the
dependants of his family and joined us.

He happened to be with a column that
occupied a village, the name of which I
forgot, in 1867, when it was surprised by
the enemy, who before a stand could be
made had nearly taken possession of the
place. He was ordered to charge up a
street that was being rapidly occupied by
the enemy, but finding that his men refused
to follow him, he put his horse to a canter
and charged alone. The enemy perhaps
not understanding the fact of a solitary
horseman coming against them, ceased
firing and even opened their ranks and
allowed him to enter into their midst. He
then stopped his horse and pulling out his
revolver rapidly discharged his six shots
into the compact mass of men round him,
then flung the empty weapon into the face
of the nearest officer. Of course he was
at once pounced upon, his horse was
almost instantaneously killed, he fortu-
nately remained on his feet, but defend-
ing himself with his sword against the
bayonet thrusts aimed at him, it broke
short at the handle. The officers fortune-
ly succeeded in saving him from the fury
of their men, but when we took him some
hours later his skin was said to have been
broken in 26 different places; however,
he afterwards recovered.

"I cannot fail to record a splendid mis-
take of moral courage, that took place
a short time before we took the field against
the Austrians in the Tyrol. *En passant*, I
must remark that our regiments, though
so called, as we were acting with the regular
troops, really were brigades, being each
between three and four thousand strong.
To the command of one of these, an old
volunteer officer, Colonel Spechi by name,
had been appointed. This gentleman was
an old friend of ours; in his younger days
he had been a leading star in the music
world, and all old players on the continent
remember the famous *Contra Spechi*. How-
ever, having a strong liberal opinion—he
being a fervent proponent for warfare and
being a soldier with distinction in the old
Carlist campaigns in Spain early in the
century, and having never missed taking
part in all our wars of independence—he
had become one of our most trusted officers.

On the morning before the day on which
his regiment was to leave the depot where
it had been organised to take the field, his
servant, going into his room, found him
sitting in his chair with a pistol-shot through
his brain. A sealed letter addressed to my
father lay on the table before him, and
these were its contents as well as I can
remember—"My dear General, I find
that my falling health will not allow me to
support the fatigue of the command you
have entrusted to me, but as I do not wish
it to be said that on the eve of taking the
field I withdraw from the force, I have de-
cided on putting an end to my life lest some-
day some one might taunt me with having
done so," &c.

I will finish this paper with an authentic
ghost story, as it has something to do with
volunteers. During the campaign of 1868,
my sister remaining alone at home, invited
a young lady friend, whose two brothers
were serving with us, to stay with her.
One evening Miss B., having occasion to
go to her room to fetch a book she remem-
bered having left there during the day, and
about the contents of which the two ladies
had been chatting, went into a long gallery
communicating with the part of the house
in which her room was. She had not been
gone a minute when the household was
roused by hearing a piercing shriek.
Everybody rushed to the gallery and there
found Miss B.—stretched on the floor in
an insensible condition. When she had
recovered and was able to speak, she stated
that, proceeding rapidly down the gallery,
thinking of the book, she suddenly found
herself face to face with her younger
brother, dressed in his regimentals and
leaning on his rifle, which she remarked
had his bayonet fixed. As she knew he
could not be there in the flesh, she fainted.

Next morning a telegram was sent to us
in camp, and though a reassuring answer was
for obvious reasons sent back, the least
some weeks later the truth that her brother
had been killed on that day in an engage-
ment above Sora.—*Australasian*.

NOTES ON ARMAMENTS.

(Pioneer.)

London, December, 1876.

While artillerymen have been devoting their
attention to the production of "infants,"
each more bounding than its predecessor,
military engineers have been mindful that
the most vulnerable portion of an armoured
vessel is below the water line; and that
though this region is protected by the
deflecting and resisting action of the water
from the attacks of projectiles, the very
inertia of a ship in motion is amply sufficient
to ensure the action of a simple detonat-
ing arrangement, and thereby to determine
an explosion of any required intensity. All
that is necessary, then, in the case of an
advancing vessel, is to ensure that the de-
tonating arrangement and explosive charge
shall lie directly in her path, or in the case
of a vessel at anchor that the charge shall be
projected against her hull with the slight
medium of force necessary to release a
spring trigger.

The forms of subaqueous attack to which
the enemies of England will be exposed are
submarine mines, or fixed torpedoes; and
movable or missile torpedoes known as
the Whitehead torpedo, the Harvey
torpedo, and the outrigger torpedo. Subma-
rine mines vary from a simple case con-
taining the explosive moored and sus-
pended at the depth requisite for its
effective action, and provided with a simple
mechanical or chemical appliance, to effect
its explosion when struck by the advancing
vessel, all of which could be quickly and
readily adapted to an elaborate system
of groups of mines of large or varying
explosive power; wherein the individual
charges may be exploded either simultane-
ously or severally, or in rapid succession.
Such systems are applied to the defence of
harbours and channels of importance, &c.,
and their elaboration is a matter for
engineering talent of a high order. They
should not only be placed as to make it
impossible for a hostile vessel to force the
passage without encountering one or more
of them; but they should be so disposed
that the explosion of one mine, or one
group of mines, should not, by its conse-

quences, cause that of the remainder,
and the main, or large mines should be
protected by smaller ones thrown out as
skirmishers on the front or flanks, with
the special object of accounting for boats
which may be sent on the "forlorn" errand
of undermining and getting rid of the
monsters which lie in the path of the
mother ship. The main agent by which
these systems are worked is electricity,
and the ingenuity with which this powerful
and confidential servant is constrained to
do the work of destruction is very re-
markable. I will cite but one instance
which I hope I may be able to make
intelligible to your readers without the aid
of a diagram. Two operators are stationed,
one on either side of the bay, channel or
river which is defended by the subaqueous
mines. From each operator proceeds to
each mine an insulated wire; that is, one
protected after a fashion somewhat similar
to that with which your readers are
familiarised by the sections of the oceanic
cables, so that each mine is like a gigantic
octopus stretching two arms, or antennae,
under water to the shore; and with suitable
"battery" arrangements a complete circuit
of electricity could be connected with the
earth, be thus established. A complete
circuit, however, here incurs the explosion
of the mine, and as this is the event to be
avoided until the due season, a slight but
sufficient break of circuit is provided at
each station; each operator sits at a table,
he at the minor or subservient station has
an apparatus resembling a large cribbage
board in front of him; while he at the
major or dominant station has, in addition
to the cribbage board, an instrument with
a key-board like a small piano. Each has
a telescope fitted with cross wire for more
accurate observation; and of course they
must have a full sweep of the ground
defended, a condition which is quite com-
patible with their being completely hidden
from marksmen in the enemies' boats. On
each side of the defended channel, land-
marks, such as poles, or patches of paint,
are provided in such positions that the line
to each from the station on the opposite
shore shall pass over a mine. When a
hostile vessel, therefore, crosses any of
these lines the placing of a metallic plug in
the proper hole of the cribbage board
annals the break of circuit above alluded to
on that side of the channel; and should
she pass before both telescopes directed on
the landmarks corresponding to the same
mine—the circuit would be completed and
her destruction inevitable. As a rule, the
operator at the dominant station will not
employ the cribbage board, but will sit with
his eye to the telescope, and his hand
over the keys of the piano, the depression
of any key completing the circuit in the
same manner as the insertion of a plug.
His assistant will generally be so placed
that the doomed vessel will cross his lines
first, so that his plug is set; and when the
chief sights her in line his finger descends
on the fatal key and its music is the dull
resonance of the perturbed depths, and the
death-rattle of a thousand brave men. The
automatic action of submarine mines is also
provided for by means of "circuit closers"
enclosed in buoys, whereby the mine is
exploded when the buoy, moored so as to
ride immediately over it, is struck by the
advancing ship of the enemy.

First in order of the missile class of tor-
pedoes, both in virtue of its offensive power
and of the wonderful ingenuity displayed
in its construction, comes the Whitehead
or fish torpedo. The details of its me-
chanisms are known only to a select circle of
officials, who are bound to secrecy; but it
is well known that the motive power is
compressed air pumped into the torpedo,
which, when released, actuates a screw
propeller, and so drives the monster (which
so far deserves its name of fish that it
might at first glance be well mistaken for a
royal sturgeon) on its subaqueous course.
Such method of propulsion alone would
constitute no very great mechanical marvel;
but the fish torpedo is so contrived that it
shall rise from its course, which it holds at
a depth of 5 or 6 feet and run its fatal
line into the enemy at any given range, and
it is so tractable that it will either ex-
plode "to time" or on striking. If it be set
to explode to time, and should miss its object,
the enemy would assuredly burn their
fingers if they not about to capture the fish.
If, however, it be aimed at a hostile
vessel running the gauntlet, it would be
set to act on percussion, and on missing
would float inert on the water; and thus
by careful handling an expensive store
might be recovered. The action is, of
course, by detonation, and a charge of
70 lbs of gun-cotton carried by the present
service pattern leaves a considerable margin;
so that should reduction in size be desired
for considerations of speed, or length of
range, it might be effected and still leave
the machine capable of sinking any vessel
hitherto constructed. Devices of wire
netting are suggested for protecting ships
from the attacks of this insidious engine;
but they are hardly compatible with any
high rate of steaming, and naval men who
erst cried "for God's sake keep out the
shells," are casting about for a stronger
form in which to express their feelings
about torpedoes. A double bottom of
cellular construction seems to offer the best
safeguard against being sunk by a torpedo;
but what speed or manœuvring power
would be left to a ship, the outer skin of
which was torn with a large jagged hole,
with perhaps a few feet of loosened plate
projecting? She must surely then be at
the mercy of the guns and rams.

The Harvey torpedo may be broadly
described as a box, shaped conveniently
for progress through the water, and
fitted with layers of heavy wire, or
lateral contact with a heavy resisting body
may cause detonating action. This box,
containing a sufficient charge of gun-cotton,
is towed on the quarter of the vessel sending
the torpedo, and is so weighted that when
the tow-rope is slackened, or the speed
reduced, it sinks below the surface. Brakes
are fitted on board whereby the tautening
of the tow-rope can be effected at will.
The torpedo vessel then is supposed to
stealth along at a minimum speed of about
8 knots, whereby the torpedo is kept visibly
at the surface, and about 150 yards distant
the tow-rope making an angle of about 45°
with its course. When nearing the enemy
the tow-rope is momentarily slackened and
the torpedo sinks, the rope is again taut-
ened by the brake, and the torpedo rises
with increased force against the bottom of
the hostile ship and explodes. It is
difficult for a landsman to imagine a case
in which a vessel strong enough to risk a
passage at 100 to 200 yards in the face
of the enemy's artillery armament, should
require to have recourse to such a volu-
ntary treasure of "death without quarter,"
as is implied in the use of a torpedo; but
perhaps there are such cases, and at any

rate the Harvey torpedo is a recognised
naval weapon of offence.
The outrigger torpedo is a contrivance
requiring for its application all that coolness
and skill, coupled with the willing risk of
life at the beck of duty which have ever
characterised our seamen and their officers.
It consists in an iron case of sufficient
dimensions to carry a charge of 100 lbs
of gun-cotton; this is borne on the end of a
long pole, or out-rigger, protruded from the
bows of a boat, and submerged under water.
It may be carried by a steam launch, or in
case of a night surprise by a boat with
muffled oars. The boat also carries an
electric battery, from which wires pass
along the outrigger to the torpedo; should
the boat be sufficiently fortunate to reach
the enemy unperceived, or unharmed,
explosion is determined by completing the
circuit with the ordinary firing key as soon
as the torpedo touches the hull. The length
of the outrigger is such as enables fatal
injury to be inflicted on the enemy without
danger to the torpedo boat, which has only
to consult its safety by going astern to avoid
the vortex caused by its sinking.

The certainty of action of all these
subaqueous engines has been incalculably
increased by Mr. E. O. Brown's dis-
covery that even gun-cotton will detonate
freely if started by a small proportion of the
dry gun-cotton in contact with the actual
detonator. It thus only becomes necessary
to provide for the protection of the fulminate
of mercury detonator and a small primer of
dry gun-cotton, which can readily be done
by means of a water-proof bag. The main
charge of gun-cotton is used wet and can
take no harm from the accidental leakage of
the torpedo case. Indeed, a torpedo might be
expedited with so frail and open a case as a
crab or lobster pot in which the wet cotton
might be packed with the water-proof bag
and its contents in the centre.

These engines of war, attention would
unfadingly be directed in the event of the
present strained condition of Eastern
politics resulting in that outbreak of
European hostilities now so much dreaded.
The booming of all the big guns at
Shoeburyness or Spezia cannot silence
the claims to consideration of these quiet,
unobtrusive, little-discussed, and less-
known implements of submarine warfare,
which are destined, it cannot be doubted,
to play an important rôle in any great war
of which naval operations form part. All
connected with torpedoes has been kept
and properly kept, very secret and quiet
in this country; but it is satisfactory to
know that this silence and secrecy do not
mean inactivity, but that on the contrary
our engineers and sailors have been for
several years elaborating, and it is hoped
and believed successfully, a system of tor-
pedo attack and defence, the actual ap-
plication of which can hardly fail to
illustrate the enormous value and im-
portance of these submarine engines of war.

It was noticed in a previous letter to you
that the "Okehampton Committee" had
strongly recommended "the introduction
of some system of rewarding excellence
in artillery practice analogous to that
existing in the rest of the army. This
recommendation has borne fruit in the
shape of a general order establishing a
brigade prize of the value of £8, and various
battery prizes of the value of £3 and under,
together with appropriate badges of dis-
tinction, for good shooting in both garrison
and field artillery, and in the latter service
another brigade prize of £5 with battery
prizes of £3 and under, for skill in driving
combined with excellence in the care of
horses and harness. This order comes to
fill up an ugly gap in our arrangements,
which has long stood vacant. It was
not enough to provide an arm of precision
without ensuring that the gunners who had
to work it should be able to put forth its full
power; and some further incentive than
remote possibility of having to use the gun
in the presence of an enemy was necessary
to this end. This incentive has now been
supplied, and if another of the committee's
recommendations, that of substituting land
ranges for the sea ranges which have
hitherto been usual in England, can be
carried out, it is to be hoped that our
gunners will soon learn that their weapons
are scarcely less accurate, and are infinitely
more far reaching than those of the infantry
soldier—a conviction which cannot but
increase their interest in artillery and
their desire to master the subtleties of
its application.

I hear that Lieutenant Watkins, R. A.,
has invented a range finder which is
described as marvellously simple, easy of
application, and very accurate. I hope
soon to be able to send you a description of
this instrument, together with some com-
parative notes of the trials of our 80-ton
gun, and of the 100-ton gun supplied by
the Italian Government, and other matters of
interest which time forbids my noticing by
this mail.

A WOODEN LEG.

(Max Adeler.)

A man came into Brown's grocery store
the other night while I was there, and the
following conversation ensued. The man
said—"Mr Brown, you don't want to buy
a first rate wooden leg, do you? I've got
one that I've been waiting for two or three
years, and I want to sell it. I'm hard up
for money, and although I'm attached to
that leg, I'm willing to part with it so's I
can get the necessities of life. Legs are all
well enough; they are handy to have
around the house, and all that; but a man
must attend to his stomach if he has to
walk about on the small of his back. Now
I'm going to make you an offer. That leg
is Fairchild's patent; steel springs, india-
rubber joints, elastic toes, and everything,
and it's in better order than it was when
I bought it. I'd be a comfort to any man.
It's the most luxurious I ever came across.
If scarpish bias kin ever be reached by a
man anywhere this side of the tomb, it
belongs to the person who gets that leg on
and feels the consciousness creeping over
his soul that it is his'n. Consequently I say
that when I offer it to you, when I give
you the first shy at it, I'm doing a personal
favor; and I think I see you jump at the
chance and want to clothe the bargain
before I mention—you'll hardly believe it
I know—that I'll actually knock that leg
down to you at four hundred dollars.
Hundred, did I say? I meant six
hundred; but let it stand. I never back
out when I make an offer; but it's just
throwing that leg away, it is indeed."

"But I don't want an artificial leg," said
Brown. "The beautiful thing about the
limb," said the stranger, pulling up his
trousers and displaying the article, "is that
it is reliable. You kin depend on it. It's
always there. Some legs that I've seen are
treacherous. Most always some of the
strings burst out, or the joints working

backward, or the toes turning down
and knocking in things. Regular frauds.
But it's almost pathetic the way this leg
goes on year in and year out, like an old
faithful friend, never knowing an ache
or a pain, no rheumatism, nor anything else
of that kind; but always good-natured, and
ready to go out of its way to oblige you.
A man feels like a man when he gets such
a thing under him. Talk about your kings
and emperors and millionaires, and all that
sort of jacksassery! Which of 'em's got a
leg like that? Which of 'em kin unscrew
his knee pan and look at gum thingamajigs
in his calf? Which of 'em kin leave his leg
downstairs in the entry on the hat rack,
and go to bed with only one cold foot?
There's only one man kin buy that leg, and
that's you. I want you to have it so bad
that I'll deed it to you for 50 dollars down.
Awful, isn't it? Just throwing it away;
but take it, take it, if it does make my
heart bleed to see it go out of the family."

"Really I have no use for such a thing,"
said Mr Brown. "You oughtn't," urged
the stranger. "What a benediction a leg
like that is in a family. When you don't
want to walk with it, it comes into play
for the children to ride horse on; or you
can take it off and stir the fire with it in
a way that would depress the spirits of a
man with a real leg. It makes the most
efficient potato-masher you ever saw. Work
it from the second joint and let the knee
kinder swing loose, and you kin take car-
pets perfectly splendid with the heel. It's
perfectly lovely. Now you're probably
afraid of dogs? When you see one
approaching you always change your bias,
and may be shun up a tree or something.
I don't blame you; I used to be that way
before I lost my home-made leg. But you
dedicate yourself with this gorgeous artificial
extremity, and then what do you care for
dogs? If a million of 'em came a-courting
at you, what's the odds. You merely stand
still and smile, and sling out your spare
leg, and let 'em clam, let them fool with
that as much as they're a mind to, and
howl and carry on, for you don't care a
cuss. An' that's the reason why I say that
when I reflect on how imposing you'd be as
the chief engineer of such a leg, I feel like
saying that if you insist on offering only
a dollar and a half for it, why, take it; it's
yours. I'm not the kinder man to stand
on trifles. I'll take it off and wrap it up in
paper for you, shall I?" "I'm sorry," says
Brown, "but the fact is, I have no use for it.
I've got two good legs already. If I ever lose
one why, may be then I'll—" "I don't
think you exactly catch my idea on the
subject," said the stranger. "Now, any
man can have a meat and muscle leg. They
are as common as dirt. It's disgusting how
monotonous people are about such things.
But I take you for a man who wants to be
original. You have style about you. You
go it alone, as it were. Now, if I had your
peculiarities, do you know what I'd do? I'd
get a leg snatched off somehow, so's I could
waite around on this one. Or, if you hate
to go to the expense of amputation, why
not get your pantaloons altered, and mount
this beautiful work of art just as you stand.
You wabble around this community on these
legs, and your fortune's made. People
will go wild over you as the three-legged
grocer; the nation will glory in you;
Europe will hear of you; you will be heard
of from pole to pole. Now, look at it in
that way, and if it strikes you, I'll tell you
what I'll do. I'll actually swap that im-
perishable leg off to you for two pounds of
water-crackers and a tin cup full of Jamaica
rum. Is it a go?" Then Brown weighed
out the crackers, gave him an awful drink
of rum, and told him if he would take them
as a present and quit he would confer a
favor. And he did. After emptying the
crackers in his pockets, and smacking his
lips over the rum, he went to the door,
and as he opened it he said—"Good-bye.
But if you ever really do want a leg, Old
Reliable is ready for you. It's yours. I
consider that you've got a mortgage on it,
and you kin foreclose any time. I dedicate
this leg to you. My will shall mention it,

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rates affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)
In the following Statements, and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except blank fold Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P. cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, and Japan, (through a British Office), or the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	2	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail propellant is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet propellant is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Letters.—United States (U.S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 38.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Bateria, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 28 4 4 8 12

Marseilles (Fr.) 24 4 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 4 8 12

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 8 12

via Brindisi 24 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Austria, Germany, Hungary,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda,.....

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia,.....

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela,.....

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii,.....

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mauling, or covering is allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Letters, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or linglase, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and all be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments; samples of metals, samples of ore; samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet to Turkey, Egypt, or Syria, must not exceed 12 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Batavia, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers; the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places situated below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, and it is undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents); and the charges on Correspondence thus sent are—

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S. 8 cents

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, New York, &c., 8 6

Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Salvador, Tahiti, Mexico, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Greytown, Guayana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turks Island, Venezuela, West Indies, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, 8 21

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz., 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each, 2 4

Books, &c., for each place, 10 per 4 oz., unless enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as all scraps, jewelry, &c.) will be retained and sold.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, loss, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters, but to the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets.

All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewelry, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed for Letters and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small, valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase on suspicion. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 1/2 oz.

Registration,..... 8

Newspapers,..... 4 " each.

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 " each.

every 4 oz., 8 "

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed Via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Batavia, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and in enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2,..... 18 cents.
" 25,..... 86 "

" 50,..... 86 "

" 100,..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25,..... 18 cents.
" 50,..... 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small, valuable articles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase on suspicion. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 1/2 oz.

Registration,..... 8

Newspapers,..... 4 " each.

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 " each.

every 4 oz., 8 "

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed Via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Bat

late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

to the Gas Works.
to the Novelty Iron Works.
on Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section:

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

WHAMPOA
Alphington
Bonita
Signal

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor- age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Audacious	6 h	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Growler	6 o	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 8	Walter Stewart
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Cochrane
Mesance	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	H. Salmond
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	Lieut. James B. Hays
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 25	Lieut.-com. E. A. Bollsbo
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	Jan. 24	H. C. St. John
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	Jan. 15	M. St. Hilaire
Talisman	5 o	French	corvette	1200	10	400	Jan. 31	F. Amara
Tejo	Ship	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 o	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3987	2	E. C. D. Ryder
Vikiant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'gos Dock Co.
Fel Wah	700	Martin	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Iohang	467	Banning, A.	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	617	Banning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	68		H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Latin	1690		Kwok Achseong
Powan	101	Rawkins	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	140	Lelevar	Kwok Achseong
Spark	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	180	Browne	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotsai			Kwok Achseong

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
An-lan	431	7	J. Godall
Chen-yui	28	1	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	Wan Lun Wan
Ching-sing	E. Obay
Chun-hai	280	8
Peng-shau-hai	800	8	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	8	60	Li Ping Tye
Nuen-chi	150	8	H. Wade
Shi-tsing	Stewart
Tsing-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	800	8	180	Lain Man Wo

Hornet
Wm. Manton

Feb. 2, 1877.
MESSRS. STANBROD.

*Achilles	for London
Amazons	French
Appin	British
*Ava	French
Cheloo	British
Ohthill	American
*Ohlas	German
Etrope	British
Plee Queen	American
Fungahm	Chinese
Fungama	American
Fayew	Chinese
Fuchow	American

Glenn	British
Hankow (McQueen)	British
Hankwang	Chinese
Hanyang	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hirado	American
Hoon Matt	American
Hupsh	Chinese
Kiangyung	British
Lombardy	American
Miller	American
Nanking	British
Paoting	American
Paotho	American
Ping-on	British
Plymouth Rock	American
Shahu	American
Shaoting	American
Shingling	American
Siu Hanking	British
Szechuan	Chinese
Taipei	Chinese
Takp	British
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Tung Tung	Chinese

Yungking	Chinese
	MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.
Alma	American barque
Charley	British barque
F. Nightingale	British barque
Frieblich	American barque
Golden State	for New York
Harkway	for New York
Havly	Swedish barque
Seawing	German barque
Hongkong	German schooner
Inverness	British barque
Johns Willis	Dutch barque
John Potts	British barque
Louisa	British barque
Maria	French barque
Minatitlat	British brig
Mitina	German barque
Raymond	for London
	MAR-OF-WAR.
Charityville	British Corvette
Haidamack	Russian ste. boat
Lapwing	British gunboat
Morse	Russian ship
Swati	Russian gunboat

Corrected to Saturday, February 10, 187
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

	Paid	Highest Low	Cash
1907	100.00	100.00	100.00
1908	100.00	100.00	100.00
1909	100.00	100.00	100.00
1910	100.00	100.00	100.00
1911	100.00	100.00	100.00
1912	100.00	100.00	100.00
1913	100.00	100.00	100.00
1914	100.00	100.00	100.00
1915	100.00	100.00	100.00
1916	100.00	100.00	100.00
1917	100.00	100.00	100.00
1918	100.00	100.00	100.00
1919	100.00	100.00	100.00
1920	100.00	100.00	100.00
1921	100.00	100.00	100.00
1922	100.00	100.00	100.00
1923	100.00	100.00	100.00
1924	100.00	100.00	100.00
1925	100.00	100.00	100.00
1926	100.00	100.00	100.00
1927	100.00	100.00	100.00
1928	100.00	100.00	100.00
1929	100.00	100.00	100.00
1930	100.00	100.00	100.00
1931	100.00	100.00	100.00
1932	100.00	100.00	100.00
1933	100.00	100.00	100.00
1934	100.00	100.00	100.00
1935	100.00	100.00	100.00
1936	100.00	100.00	100.00
1937	100.00	100.00	100.00
1938	100.00	100.00	100.00
1939	100.00	100.00	100.00
1940	100.00	100.00	100.00
1941	100.00	100.00	100.00
1942	100.00	100.00	100.00
1943	100.00	100.00	100.00
1944	100.00	100.00	100.00
1945	100.00	100.00	100.00
1946	100.00	100.00	100.00
1947	100.00	100.00	100.00
1948	100.00	100.00	100.00
1949	100.00	100.00	100.00
1950	100.00	100.00	100.00
1951	100.00	100.00	100.00
1952	100.00	100.00	100.00
1953	100.00	100.00	100.00
1954	100.00	100.00	100.00
1955	100.00	100.00	100.00
1956	100.00	100.00	100.00
1957	100.00	100.00	100.00
1958	100.00	100.00	100.00
1959	100.00	100.00	100.00
1960	100.00	100.00	100.00
1961	100.00	100.00	100.00
1962	100.00	100.00	100.00
1963	100.00	100.00	100.00
1964	100.00	100.00	100.00
1965	100.00	100.00	100.00
1966	100.00	100.00	100.00
1967	100.00	100.00	100.00
1968	100.00	100.00	100.00
1969	100.00	100.00	100.00
1970	100.00	100.00	100.00
1971	100.00	100.00	100.00
1972	100.00	100.00	100.00
1973	100.00	100.00	100.00
1974	100.00	100.00	100.00
1975	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976	100.00	100.00	100.00
1977	100.00	100.00	100.00
1978	100.00	100.00	100.00
1979	100.00	100.00	100.00
1980	100.00	100.00	100.00
1981	100.00	100.00	100.00
1982	100.00	100.00	100.00
1983	100.00	100.00	100.00
1984	100.00	100.00	100.00
1985	100.00	100.00	100.00
1986	100.00	100.00	100.00
1987	100.00	100.00	100.00
1988	100.00	100.00	100.00
1989	100.00	100.00	100.00
1990	100.00	100.00	100.00
1991	100.0		

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450
" Am. Sugar cured, . . "	300
" Foochow, . . . "	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150
" Roast, . . . "	150
" Soup, . . . "	90
" Steak, . . . "	150

Callocks' Brains,	per set	60
" Tongue, fresh, each		275
" " " corned, "		320
" Head, " "		160
" Heart, " "		600
" Feet, " "		50
" Kidneys, " "		60
" Tail, " "		100
" Liver, " " catty		80
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	
Calves' Head and Feet, set		500
Hams, American, " lb.		300
" Chinese, " "		180
" English, " "		360
Mutton Chop, " "		180
" Leg, " "		180
" Shoulder, " "		140
" Liver, " "		140
Pigs' Chittlings, " " catty		600
" Feet, " "		100
" Trr, " "		110
" Head, " "		90
" Heart, " " each		60
" Kidneys, " "		50
" Liver, " " lb.		100
Pork, Chop, " " catty		180
" Corned, " "		180
" Leg, " "		180
" Fat or Lard, " "		110
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		84
" Heart, " " each		8
" Kidneys, " "		8
Smoking Pigs, " "		175
Veal, " " catty		175
Poultry.		
Capons, " " catty		20
Ducks, " "		11
Eggs, Hen, " " doz.		10
" Duck, " "		10
" Salt, " "		11
Fowls, " " catty		11
Geese, " "		11
Partridges, " " each		2
Phasants, Canton, live, pair		\$2.
" Shanghai, dead, "		1
Pigeons, " " each		1
Quail, " " "		1
Snipe, " " each		1
Teal, " "		1
Turkeys, Cook, " catty		4
" Hen, " "		4
Wild Duck, " " each		8
" Geese, " "		8
Woodcock, " "		8

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred

Bream,	..	..	catty
Garp,	..	..	"
Codfish, Salt,	..	..	"
Crabs,	..	..	"
Cuttle Fish,	..	..	"
Dace,	..	..	"
File Fish,	..	..	"
Fresh Fish, Large	..	..	"
" Small	..	..	"
Frogs,	..	..	"
Garoupe,	..	..	"
Haddock,	..	..	"
Herrings,	..	..	"
" smoked	..	..	box
Live Fish,	..	..	catty
Lobsters,	..	..	"
Mackerel,	..	..	"
Oysters,	..	..	"
Parrot Fish,	..	..	"
Perch,	..	..	"
Pomfret,	..	..	"
Prawns,	..	..	"
Ray,	..	..	"
Roach,	..	..	"
Rock Fish,	..	..	"
Salmon, Canton,	..	..	"
" Saltwater,	..	..	"
" Pickled,	..	..	tin
Salt Fish,	..	..	catty
Shark, young	..	..	"
Shrimps,	..	..	"
Snappers,	..	..	"
Snipe Fish,	..	..	"
Sole, Fresh	..	..	"
Tench,	..	..	"
Turbot,	..	..	"
Twelve, Small	..	..	"

Asparagus, . . . tin

Bamboo Shoots, . . .	catty
Beans, sprout, . . .	" "
" Broad, . . .	" "
" French from Matsuo . . .	" "
Beet Root, . . .	each
Brussels, . . .	catty
Cabbage, White Canton, . . .	" "
" Common, . . .	" "
" Hongkong, . . .	each
" Matsuo, . . .	" "
" Turnip, Boh . . .	each
Carrots, Salt . . .	catty
Carrots, Fresh . . .	" "
Cauliflower, . . .	each
Celery, Chinese, . . .	catty

Colery English,	catty	50	40
Cucumbers,	"	50	40
Chillies, Dried,	"	150	100
" Mixed,	"	60	50
Curry Stuff, English,	"	40	30
Egg Plant,	"	40	35
Garlic, (bulb) dried,	"	50	40
Ginger,	"	30	20
Greens, White	"	12	10
" Winter course	"	15	—
Green, Sprouts	"	20	15
Green Peas, in shell, old . . .	"	60	50
" young	"	40	—
" Horse Radish," Sh'ah, . . .	"	225	200
Lettuce, Chinese,	"	25	20
" English,	head	10	—
Mint,	catty	12	15
Mushroom, dried,	"	750	650
Onions, Bombay	"	100	80
" Green	"	20	—
Parley, Chinese,	"	50	—
" English,	bunch	12	10
Potatoes, new, Masao,	catty	20	15
" Sweet,	"	12	10
Pumpkins,	"	20	15
Radishes,	doz.	30	20
Scallions,	catty	20	15
Shalots,	"	40	35
Sesamum,	"	120	100
Taro (U Tau),	"	12	10
Tomatoes,	"	50	40
Turnips, Salt,	"	20	15
" English,	each	10	—
" Chinese,	catty	15	10
Water Lily Roots,	"	25	20
Water Cress,	bunch	30	20
Yams,	catty	30	20
Fruits.			
Alenrites,	catty	60	50
Apples, Dried	"	500	400
" Californian,	"	220	200
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . . .	"	30	25
" Common	"	20	—
Chestnuts, new,	"	100	—
Cocoanuts	each	50	40
Currants,	bottle	400	350
"	lb.	300	180
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400
Ground Nuts,	"	30	25
Lemons,	"	70	60
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	180
Long Ngar, Dried,	"	400	200
Olives, green, Puntl,	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Oocle) Chang . . .	"	40	30
" Sweet, Sun-weoy	"	140	120
" (Mand.) coocle	"	40	30
" (Mandarin)	"	100	80
Papaw,	"	150	130
Pears, Santcoong,	"	115	100
Pears, Chefoo,	"	100	80
Pine-apples, Puntl	each	50	40
Plantains, common	catty	30	20
" fragrant	"	35	30
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250
Pumpeloes or Shaddock, each	"	60	50
" Amoy,	"	80	—
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	750	600
"	lb.	200	150
Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty	"	90	70
Sugar Cane,	stick	25	30
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50
Walnuts,	"	100	80
Water Chestnuts, Canton . . .	"	60	50
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice, Chinese,	bottle	200	—
" English,	"	750	500
Barley,	picul	1500	1500
Bran,	picul	1500	1400
Butter,	lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel,	bottle	750	700
" Lemon	"	750	700
Capers,	"	250	220
Charcoal,	picul	1050	1000
Cheese, American,	lb.	400	350
Cinnamon,	catty	800	250
Citron,	"	180	150
Cloves,	"	700	500
Cocoonut Oil,	bottle	180	150
Coffee,	lb.	250	200
Curry Powder,	bottle	500	250
Firewood,	picul	400	350
Flour,	catty	40	30
Gram,	picul	3000	2750
Glass,	pkgs.	750	—
Lamp Oil,	catty	90	80
Macaroni,	box	1000	750
Maize,	catty	750	—
Mango Chutney,	bottle	800	800
Mustard,	"	180	160

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